

either very narrow or as broad as in var. *vulgaris*. The most reliable distinction between the two varieties seems to be in the nature of the pubescence of the lower side of the midrib of the leaflets, which is closely appressed in var. *angustifolia* and spreading in var. *vulgaris*. (The amount of pubescence is variable in each). Var. *vulgaris*, while constant in proportions of leaflets and type of pubescence, may have the base of the leaflets either cuneate or rounded. Var. *angustifolia* is constant in having appressed pubescence and cuneate leaflet-bases, but is variable in width of leaflets. Var. *angustifolia* occurs from Wisconsin to Texas, northwestward to southern Saskatchewan, westward to Colorado and southward to northern Chihuahua. Var. *vulgaris*, as here defined, is more eastern, ranging westward to northern Illinois and southern Arkansas. All specimens from Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Kansas, and Missouri, identified as typical *A. fruticosa*, appear rather to be var. *angustifolia* f. *latior*.

AMORPHA CANESCENS Pursh, f. **glabrata** (Gray) n. comb. *A. canescens* var. *glabrata* Gray, Pl. Wright. i. 49 (1852).

Plants with the leaflets nearly glabrous or with sparse crinkled hairs are of frequent occurrence throughout the range of *A. canescens* in Wisconsin; these often, but not always, have the short rounded leaflets described by Schneider.¹ Leaves which are extreme both in lack of pubescence and in oval shape of leaflets may be found on stems attached to rootstocks which bear also stems with foliage normal for the species.

MADISON, Wisconsin.

NOTES ON THE FLORA OF COLUMBIA, MISSOURI, III.

FRANCIS DROUET

THE following additional changes in the knowledge of the flora of Columbia, Missouri, are based upon recent collections and upon material in the Herbarium of the University of Missouri upon which the Floras of Columbia by Dr. Francis Daniels (Univ. Mo. Stud. 1(2). 1907) and by Dr. H. W. Rickett (Univ. Mo. Stud. 6(1). 1931) were founded. Similar notes have appeared in RHODORA 35: 359-364, 36: 415-417, and 37: 189-196. Dr. J. A. Steyermark and Mr. B. F. Bush have examined most of the specimens and have cooperated in many

¹ L. c. 300.